

- Fig. 3.* Ovum of *G. æglefinus*, some time after closure of the blastopore; the embryo fairly advanced, but the yolk (*y*) shows very slight diminution.
- Fig. 4.* Ovum of *G. æglefinus*; embryo about to emerge from the egg-capsule, which is ruptured. The yolk (*y*) has diminished to some extent, and a perivitelline chamber intervenes between the yolk-surface and the embryonic membrane (*e.m.*).
- Fig. 5.* Emerged embryo of a Pleuronectid, species not known. Portion of the yolk seen protruding from an accidental rupture in the embryonic membrane (*e.m.*).
- Fig. 6.* Embryo of *Gadus æglefinus*, six days after hatching; yolk (*y*) still persisting, but showing very evident diminution.
- Fig. 7.* Transverse section through embryo of *Petromyzon* (after Shipley). Yolk-cells (*y*) entering actively into the formation of the embryonic tissues, especially the gut (*g*): *n*, notochord; *mes.*, mesoblast.
- Fig. 8.* Transverse section of *Gadus æglefinus*, about same stage as fig. 7. The yolk (*y*) is separated from the embryo by the cortical protoplasm (*c.p.*) and the hypoblast (*hyp.*), and does not directly form embryonic tissue. *n*, notochord; *mes.*, mesoblast.
- Fig. 9.* Diagram of Teleostean ovum when the periblast (*perib.*) is first clearly distinguishable. The radial arrows indicate the passage towards the surface of the protoplasm mingled with the yolk (*y*), and forming the cortical protoplasm (*c.p.*). *g*, germ.
- Fig. 10.* Diagram of Teleostean ovum at a later stage. No intra-blastodermic segmentation-cavity exists; but a germinal cavity (*g.c.*) exists, roofed over by the germ and floored by periblast (*perib.*).
- Fig. 11.* Transverse section of *G. æglefinus* on second day after hatching. The cortical protoplasm (*c.p.*) still separates the embryo from the yolk (*y*). The hypoblastic gut (*g*) is now fully formed and invested by a layer of mesoblast; its lumen is ciliated. *e.m.*, embryonic membrane formed of two layers, epiblast and hypoblast.

II.—Notes on Coleoptera, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species.—Part VI. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., &c.

[Plate I.]

List of Genera and Species.

COLYDIIDÆ.

Bothrideres impressus.

PTINIDÆ.

ANOBIINÆ.

Clada (*n. g.*) Waterhousei.

TELEPHORIDÆ.

DRILINÆ.

Eugeusis nigripennis.

Selasia pulchra.

— laticeps.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.	Immedia integra.
OPATRINÆ.	Euphlœus (<i>n. g.</i>) verrucosus.
Doryagus (<i>n. g.</i>) talpa.	CNODALONINÆ.
TENTYRIINÆ.	Pimplema ampliata.
Carchares (<i>n. g.</i>) macer.	Chariotheca violacea.
COSSYPHINÆ.	LAGRIIDÆ.
Cosyphus limbatus.	Barsenis (<i>n. g.</i>) fulvipes.
— pusillus.	RHIPIDIIDÆ.
EUTELINÆ.	Aporrhapis (<i>n. g.</i>) flexilis.
Cyrtotyche quadra.	BRENTHIDÆ.
HELOPINÆ.	ITHYSTENINÆ*.
Immedia erosa.	Diurus sphacelatus.
	Cediocera (<i>n. g.</i>) longicornis.

Bothrideres impressus.

B. elongatus, niger, subopacus; prothorace disco reticulatim punctato, in medio postico oblongo-excavato, tuberculis duobus in cavitate inclusis; tibiis anticis subtriangularibus. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Grahamstown.

Oblong, black, nearly opaque; prothorax not broader than long, gradually narrowing from near the apex to the base, the anterior angles rounded, disk reticulately punctured, with a deep oblong excavation beginning from towards the apex and continued to the base, and having two flat tubercles in the cavity; scutellum conspicuous; elytra broadest at the base, produced at the shoulders, each with five raised carinæ, the one bordering the suture flat, all minutely punctured, the interstices with a double row of large punctures; body beneath with scattered punctures; tibiæ stout, the outer edge toothed, the anterior subtriangular.

A well-marked species whose nearest affinity is perhaps with the Gabon *B. rubricollis*. In no other species, except *B. nocturnus*, are the anterior tibiæ so short and so broadly dilated.

CLADA.

Caput brove, deflexum; *palpi maxillares* articulo ultimo ovali.

* In 1862 I proposed to change Guérin's name of *Leptorhynchus* into *Ithystenus*, it having been used twice previously. Adopted by Lacordaire it became the type of his "groupe Ithysténides." Since Guérin's time the same name has been taken up by five different authors for as many genera. In the Munich Catalogue the authors, scorning to go outside the Coleoptera, adhere to Guérin's name.

Oculi prominentes, pilosi. *Antennæ* flabellatæ, articulo basali brevi, arcuato, apicem versus incrassato, secundo breviusculo, tertio ad decimum ramulos lineares emittentibus, ultimo elongato. *Prothorax* transversus, modice convexus, apice truncatus. *Elytra* latiuscula, ad latera parallela. *Pedes* mediocres; *tarsi* articulo basali incrassato; *unguiculi* graciles, divaricati. *Coxæ* anticæ et intermediae contiguæ. *Corpus* pilosum.

The characters of this genus are much the same as those of *Ptilinus*, but the broad and less convex form and the hairy body are sufficiently distinctive. The tarsi stouter at the base and gradually narrower to the last joint, may be contrasted with the linear tarsi of *Ptilinus*. I have named the species after Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, to whom I am indebted for many valuable hints.

Clada Waterhousei. (Pl. I. fig. 4.)

C. latiuscula, subconvexa, rufo-ferruginea, supra pilis numerosis erectis vestita. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cape (Grahamstown).

Rather broad, moderately convex, reddish ferruginous, darker on the prothorax; eyes, body above, and legs clothed with erect long hairs; antennæ with the first two joints luteous, the remainder dark brown, the first only hairy; head and prothorax closely punctured; scutellum covered with decumbent hairs; elytra not broader than the prothorax, somewhat glossy, coarsely and closely punctured; body beneath slightly glossy, sparingly pubescent, dark brown, abdomen paler; basal joint of the tarsi not longer than two next together.

Eugeusis nigripennis. (Pl. I. fig. 7.)

E. breviuscula, pubescens, rufo-fulva; elytris subnitide nigris; antennis, articulo basali excepto, fuscis, pilosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Burmah.

Rather short, pubescent, reddish fulvous, the elytra blackish, but a little lighter at the base; head large, broad; eyes small, black, distant from the prothorax; antennæ blackish, except the basal joint, and covered with short hairs, third joint longest, the rest gradually shorter and slighter; prothorax transverse, finely punctured, a broad concavity on each side at the base; scutellum triangular; elytra about two thirds longer than broad, closely and minutely punctured, each with three faintly raised lines; abdomen with seven segments.

This description is from a female; the male has probably flabellate antennæ, as in *E. palpator*. Prof. Westwood seems inclined to place the genus with the *Telephorinæ*; Lacordaire

refers it to the Drilinae*. It is a most remarkable form, owing to its very large palpi, by which it is principally differentiated from *Selasia*. Judging from Westwood's figure, the eyes are close to the prothorax, in which respect it differs widely from the above.

Selasia pulchra. (Pl. I. fig. 8.)

S. breviscula, modice convexa, fulva, pilis dispersis aureis vestita; elytris in medio fusco-nebulosis; capite parvulo. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

Rather short and broad, the sides subparallel, fulvous, somewhat glossy, the elytra with a tinge of brown, except at the margins, and clothed with numerous (but not to the naked eye) conspicuous golden hairs, each arising from a minute puncture; head slightly exserted, much narrower than the prothorax; last joint of the maxillary palpi subsecuriform; eyes black; antennæ not extending to the base of the prothorax, the latter transverse, the base slightly emarginate in the middle; scutellum long, triangular; elytra substriate-punctate; body beneath and legs paler, hairy.

Only the males of this genus are known, but it only contained two West-African species, and one (doubtfully congeneric) from India. They are all exceedingly scarce in collections; of one species only a single example is known according to Lacordaire.

Selasia laticeps.

S. latiuscula, paulo convexa, pilosa, testacea; elytris pone basin gradatim infuscatis; capite prothorace latitudine æquali. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Bombay.

Moderately broad, slightly convex, clothed with long slender hairs, generally testaceous, but gradually deepening into brown behind the base of the elytra; head short, as broad as the prothorax; antennæ extending to the elytra, brownish, except the two basal joints, and furnished with stiff hairs; eyes large and close to the prothorax, the latter transverse, the base slightly rounded, the disk sparsely punctured; scutellum rather large, triangular; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, the sides nearly parallel; irregularly and minutely punctured; legs slender; tarsi filiform.

I, at first, thought this species was generically differentiated from *Selasia* on account, *inter alia*, of its broad head, deeply immersed in the prothorax, and purposed calling it *Blastesis*;

* Prof. Westwood (Modern Class. of Insects) ranks them as families. Telephoridae is now strictly equivalent to the older Malacodermata.

but for the present, as I have not cared to risk injury by examining the mouth, I leave it in *Selasia*.

DORYAGUS.

Caput exsertum, transversum; *clypeus* haud discretus, apice emarginatus; *mentum* breve, antice rotundatum; *palpi maxillares* securiformes. *Oculi* transversi. *Antennæ* claviformes. *Prothorax* convexus, basi sinuatus. *Elytra* subconvexa, ovata, humeris dentato-productis. *Femora* valida; *tibiæ* anticæ in medio late angulatæ, apice sulcatæ; *tarsi* breves.

The sterna and abdomen are mainly as in *Anomalipus*, to which this genus is allied. Its chief differential characters are its prothorax very convex and not dilated at the sides, and its short tarsi in part received into a groove in the tibiæ. Perhaps the comparative shortness of the third antennal joint may be a good generic character.

Doryagus talpa. (Pl. I. fig. 9.)

D. oblongo-ovalis, niger, subnitidus; antennis articulo tertio quam primus haud longiore. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Natal.

Oblong-oval, black, somewhat glossy; head closely granulate; antennæ pitchy, rather short, the third joint not longer than the first, the rest transverse and gradually thicker to the tenth, the last smaller, rounded; prothorax semicircularly emarginate anteriorly, the sides rounded and bounded by a fine raised line, disk finely and closely punctured, the spaces between the posterior punctures forming narrow irregular lines; scutellum very transverse; elytra moderately convex, rounded at the sides and apex, narrower at the base, the shoulders with a marked tooth-like process; striate-punctate, punctures small, the fourth stria not attaining the base; fore tibiæ strongly angulated in the middle, the apex, and also of the other tibiæ, grooved for the reception of the basal joints of the tarsi, these furnished with a few short spinous hairs beneath.

CARCHARES.

Caput exsertum, postice constrictum; *clypeus* a capite haud discretus; *labrum* transversum; *labium* leviter emarginatum; *palpi maxillares* articulo ultimo subtriangulari. *Oculi* reniformes. *Antennæ* normales, articulo secundo brevi, tertio elongato, quarto ad septimum æqualibus, cæteris leviter incrassatis, ultimo longiore. *Prothorax* transversus, convexus, lateraliter rotundatus, margine anguste carinato. *Elytra* ovalia, convexa; *epipleura* angusta. *Prosternum* elevatum; *mesosternum* subdepressum; *processus intercoxalis* latus, antice subangulatus. *Abdomen* segmento quarto

brevi. *Pedes* graciles; *femora* antica crassiora, dente acuto armata; *tibiæ* posticæ elongatæ; *tarsi* filiformes, postici articulis primo et ultimo æqualibus; *unguiculis* longis, divaricatis.

With the facies of *Mesostena angusta* this genus, according to Lacordaire's arrangement, is more allied to the North-American *Triorophus*, but the mandibles are not uncovered by the labrum to the same extent as in *T. levis*, for example. The most striking peculiarity is the well-developed tooth on the anterior thickened femora.

Carchares macer. (Pl. I. fig. 3.)

C. oblongo-ovatus, nitide niger; labro, antennis tarsisque ferrugineis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Ngami.

Oblong-ovate, black, shining; labrum, palpi, antennæ, and tarsi pale ferruginous; head rather narrow, finely punctured, more closely on the constricted portion, between the antennary orbis a semicircular impression; prothorax rather broader than long, with minute scattered punctures; elytra with larger punctures and faintly striated; body beneath smooth and finely punctured; intermediate and posterior femora moderately clavate, their tibiæ moderately curved.

Cossyphus limbatus.

C. latiusculus, testaceo-piceus, late marginatus, marginibus leviter reticulatis; elytris subseriatim punctatis; scutello transversim triangulari. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cochín-China.

Rather broadly ovate, not narrowed behind, testaceous pitchy, the body not broader than the pale diaphanous margin; prothorax finely punctured; scutellum transversely triangular; elytra irregularly punctured, the punctures larger than those on the prothorax; legs slender.

*Cossyphus** is one of the most isolated forms among the Coleoptera. A foliaceous margin surrounds the thorax and elytra as well as the head, which is imbedded under it. The species are all very similar in form and colour, but vary in size; they have no wings or they are useless for flight, yet are found in Africa, north and south, India, Java, and South Australia. *C. Hoffmannseggii* is a common species under stones around Lisbon. The species here described is remarkable for its broad diaphanous margin, apparently indistinctly reticulated owing to its uniform coloration.

* *Cossyphus*, Fabr. 1792; *id.* Dum. 1802 (Birds); *id.* Val. 1839 (Fishes).

Cossyphus pusillus.

C. sublatiusculus, testaceo-piceus, modice marginatus, margiibus conspicue reticulatis; scutello valde transverso, postice rotundato; elytris sat rude seriatim punctatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Rangoon.

Less broadly ovate, not narrowed behind, testaceous pitchy, the margins of the normal breadth and very obviously reticulate; prothorax finely punctured; scutellum very transverse, rounded behind; elytra rather coarsely punctured in somewhat irregular rows; legs slender.

About the size of *C. pygmaeus*, but more broadly rounded in front, and the margins very distinctly reticulated. As in the preceding species, the elytra are without raised lines, except at the suture.

Cyrtotyche quadra.

C. fulvo-picea; prothorace vix transverso, tuberculis quatuor, duo apice minora, duo fere in medio majora, instructo; tibiis subrectis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

Ovate, fulvous pitchy; front of the head and clypeus coarsely and densely punctured; antennæ blackish, last four joints forming the club; prothorax not broader than the elytra, convex above, narrowed at the base, four glossy tubercles on the disk, the two smaller near the apex, the two larger in the middle, one opaque tubercle on each side, and another (carini-form) below, the intervals coarsely and irregularly foveate; elytra broadest behind the middle, closely tuberculate, the larger tubercles in two rows on each elytron, close to and nearly confined to the sutural region a row of punctures with smaller tubercles accompanying them; body beneath and legs brownish, not glossy, abdomen punctured; femora and tibiæ roughly punctured, the latter nearly straight; anterior tarsal joints, except the last, very short.

Very distinct from *C. satanas*, the only other species, but unmistakably congeneric, although the character of curved tibiæ must now be dropped. *C. satanas* is a darker and much larger species, and has four oblong tubercles disposed transversely across the middle of the prothorax; the tubercles on the elytra are conical and more irregularly distributed, and the tibiæ are remarkably curved, but only towards the apex. Lacordaire has figured the species in his 'Atlas' (pl. lv. fig. 5), but has erroneously applied to it the name of a species of an allied genus—*Eutelus nodosus*.

Immedia erosa.

I. rotundata, valde convexa, cuprea; prothorace utrinque apicem versus incurvato; elytris seriatim ampliato-punctatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Bahia.

Rounded, very convex, copper-brown, beneath darker; head with small, somewhat scattered, punctures; antennæ ferruginous, eighth and ninth joints rounded, the tenth nearly as long as broad; prothorax very short, the sides towards the apex incurved, disk irregularly punctured, each puncture with a bright green scale at the base; scutellum black, glossy, triangular; elytra with rows of largely impressed close-set punctures or foveæ, each having a greenish or bluish tint at the base; palpi and legs glossy ferruginous, the latter dotted with minute white scales.

A much larger species than *I. occulta* *, and at once differentiated by the incurvature of the sides of the prothorax; the clypeus also is better marked off from the head, and the terminal joints of the antennæ have a somewhat different form. The genus is more allied to *Sphærotus* than to *Cyrtosoma*, but the metasternum in both is much shorter than in the typical *Cnodaloninæ* and *Helopinæ*.

Immedia integra.

I. rotundata, valde convexa, cuprea; prothorace utrinque rotundato; elytris sparse seriatim punctatis, punctis majusculis, viridimannulatis. Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. Rio Janeiro.

Rounded, very convex, copper-brown; head finely punctured; antennæ ferruginous, eighth to tenth joints obconic; prothorax very short, the sides rounded, disk finely punctured; scutellum black, triangular; elytra with rows of rather large distant punctures, each surrounded with a greenish ring; legs copper-brown.

Very like the preceding, but with the sides of the prothorax entire and the terminal joints of the antennæ, except the last, obconic and longer than broad. If the three species are held to be congeneric, then the character derived from the antennæ will be seen to be only of specific value.

EUPHLÆUS.

Mentum quadratum; *palpi maxillares* securiformes; *mandibulæ* acutæ; *labrum* breve. *Antennæ* articulis 8, 9, 10 transversis.

* 'Annals,' Jan. 1882, p. 33. This species is represented in 'Aid,' vol. ii. pl. clviii. fig. 2.

Prothorax transversus, basi truncatus. *Scutellum* conspicuum. *Elytra* leviter convexa, humeris rotundatis; *tibiæ* muticæ; *tarsi* exigui, angusti.

In *Zophius* the ninth and tenth joints of the antennæ only are slightly transverse, and with the terminal joint scarcely forming a club; in *Euphlæus* there is a very marked club of four joints; this character and the small tarsi are the only technical ones differentiating the two genera. In *Osdara* the clypeus is distinctly limited, the mentum trapeziform, and the tarsi dilated. Lacordaire, in his key, separates these and allied genera by the "moderately broad" and "broad" intercoxal processes; but the difference is scarcely perceptible.

Euphlæus verrucosus.

E. ovatus, modice convexus, fusco-niger, supra rugosus; prothorace margine crenato; tibiis fere rectis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Malabar.

Ovate, moderately convex, brownish black; head slightly exserted, tuberculate, the clypeus marked off from the head by a shallow depression; antennæ pitchy, slightly pubescent; prothorax rounded and crenated at the sides, its posterior angles pointed, the disk closely covered with tubercles varying in size; scutellum smooth, glossy, transversely triangular; elytra shortly ovate, not broader than the prothorax, with rows of small mammiform tubercles along the striæ and much larger ones between them, the latter dotted with minute white scales; body beneath and femora rugose; tibiæ minutely tuberculate; tarsi ferruginous.

PIMPLEMA.

Caput parvum, ad oculos retractum; *clypeus* a capite haud discretus; *palpi maxillares* validi, cylindrici. *Antennæ* modice elongatæ, articulis sexto ad undecimum crassioribus, hoc multo longiore. *Prothorax* valde transversus, lateribus subplanatis. *Elytra* latissima, convexa; *epipleuræ* postice obsoletæ. *Femora* infra canaliculata; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* lineares. *Coxæ* anticæ globosæ. *Prosternum* clavatum; *mesosternum* latum, antice leviter emarginatum; *processus intercoxalis* antice rotundatus.

Mr. C. Waterhouse tells me that he thinks this genus is identical with *Hades*, Thoms., which that author placed in Nilionidæ, from which it differs in the globose and non-contiguity of the anterior coxæ. *Hades*, however, is not available, having been previously employed for a genus of Lepidoptera. The

species here described has the peculiarity of being rather broader than long, and is allied to *Artactes*, but it has not, as in that genus, the anterior tarsi dilated, a narrow mesosternum, nor the process between the posterior coxæ triangular. *Hemicyclus* has the anterior coxæ transverse, a character of only generic importance in this group.

Pimplema ampliata.

P. latissima, valde convexa, nigra, nitida, infra picea; pedibus testaceis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Penang.

Very broad and very convex, glossy black; head minutely punctured, scarcely produced beyond the edge of the prothorax; antennæ pitchy, slightly hairy, third joint longest; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, impunctate, strongly incurved anteriorly; scutellum broadly triangular; elytra finely punctured in rows widely apart; body beneath pitchy, sparsely punctured; legs testaceous, hairy.

Chariotheca violacea.

C. sat breviter ovalis, violacea vel cyanea, nitida; antennis, scutello, corpore infra pedibusque nitide nigro-fuscis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Dorey.

Rather short, ovate, violet or bluish, shining; antennæ, scutellum, body beneath, and legs dark or blackish brown; antennæ with the seventh to the tenth joints transverse; head and prothorax with minute scattered punctures; scutellum transversely triangular; elytra seriate-punctate, punctures small, distant, the rows widely apart; prosternum coarsely, abdomen finely punctured; metasternum, except anteriorly, impunctate.

A smaller and shorter species than any of its congeners, and almost uniformly coloured above. *C. amaroides*, from Lizard Island, from its short metasternum can hardly be retained in this genus.

BARSENIS.

Caput parvum, collo angusto protensum. *Oculi* supra contigui, infra conjuncti. *Antennæ* flabellatæ, articulo ultimo longiore. *Palpi maxillares* securiformes. *Prothorax* cylindricus. *Elytra* ovata. *Pedes* mediocres; *tibiæ* lineares; *tarsi* articulo penultimo subbilobo, postici et intermedii articulo basali elongato; *unguiculi* simplices. *Prosternum* inter coxas elevatum. *Coxæ* anticæ et intermediæ subglobosæ.

The head, except the neck, clypeus, and the organs composing the mouth, is entirely enveloped by the eyes, which are largely faceted. The anterior cotyloid cavities being closed in behind places this genus with the Lagriidæ; the pectinate antennæ give it the facies of a Pyrochroid. *Emydodes* is another genus of this family, but with the antennæ only partially pectinate.

Barsenis fulvipes. (Pl. I. fig. 6.)

B. ovata, rufo-brunnea, fere glabra; antennis fuliginosis, pubescentibus; corpore infra pedibusque fulvis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Ega (Brazil).

Ovate, rufous brown, nearly smooth, except for a few long, slender, erect hairs; antennæ pubescent, as long as the elytra, the basal joint rather short, stout, second very short, third to the tenth emitting a moderately long and slender branch from the apex, the last joint as long as the two preceding together; prothorax longer than broad, with scattered punctures unequal in size; scutellum large, rounded behind; elytra much broader than the prothorax, striate-punctate, punctures approximate; body beneath and legs fulvous; tarsi hairy.

APORRHIPIS.

Caput transversum. *Oculi* prominuli, laterales, subrotundati. *Antennæ* flabellatæ, ante oculos insertæ. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque reflexo-marginatus. *Elytra* elongata, dehiscentia. *Coxæ* anticæ separatæ; *tibiæ* muticæ; *tarsi* lineares; *unguiculi* minuti. *Abdomen* 5-segmentatum.

Allied to *Rhipidius*, in which the eyes are contiguous both above and beneath. The unique specimen here described, although perfect, is an extremely delicate form, and it is not easy to examine satisfactorily. The mouth, except the labial palpi, appears to be atrophied, as in *Rhipidius*, and, like which, the insect is probably parasitic. The antennæ, which are inserted in a cavity on each side of a knob-like protuberance in front, appear to be only six-jointed, but there may be ten, their long processes being so involved as to make certainty impossible.

Aporrhapis flexilis. (Pl. I. fig. 1.)

A. fusca, rufo-tincta, subtiliter pilosa; prothorace disco depresso, angulis posticis acutis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Pará.

Brown, with a rufous tint in part, clothed with minute hairs;

head depressed; eyes black, finely granulate; palpi filiform; antennæ five- or six-jointed?, the basal joint stout, the second very short, third with a short branch at the apex, a longer branch on the fourth, followed by five of still greater length, and all sprinkled with numerous hairs; prothorax transverse, narrow in front, rapidly broader to the base, its posterior angles acute, the disk slightly concave on each side; scutellum narrowly elongate; elytra rounded at the shoulder and apex, the disk flat, with three slender raised lines; legs pale, tibiæ dilated towards and obliquely truncate at the apex.

Diurus sphacelatus.

D. modice elongatus, parallelus, fuscus, squamis obscure griseis valde dispersis, sed ad apicem elytrorum magis approximatis; antennis novem-articulatis, articulis basalibus crassiusculis. Long. 13-14 lin. (♂), 5-10 (♀).

Hab. Andaman.

Moderately elongate, with the sides parallel, dark brown, with here and there a few oval dull greyish scales sunk in the punctures, more crowded at the apex, the tailed portion with long slender scales; head and rostrum, as far as the insertion of the antennæ, with tuberculiform close-set scales; antennæ nine-jointed, stoutish, especially the basal joints, clothed with long accumbent scales, the first four joints dark brown, the fifth and three following whitish, the latter very short, the fifth as long as the fourth and much curved, the last or ninth black, cylindrical; prothorax slightly grooved; elytra seriate-punctate, interstices raised; body beneath brown, greyish scales on the abdomen and a stripe of the same kind along the side; legs brown, dotted with elliptic and elongate grey scales.

M. Ritsema has described two species (Notes Leyden Mus. iv. p. 214) with nine-jointed antennæ, one, *D. antennatus*, from Java, also with the fifth joint curved, "strongly resembling *D. furcillatus*," differentiated, besides the antennæ, by the "elongate tails of the elytra." In *D. sphacelatus* the tails are scarcely half the length of the elytra, while they are as long or longer in *D. furcillatus*. When there is a departure from a normal character some amount of variability may be expected to occur even in the same species.

I may mention here that what I considered was the female of my *Diurus dispar*, Lacordaire was of opinion was an undeveloped male. Gemminger and von Harold, however, give it a place in their 'Catalogus' as a distinct species. I am now inclined to regard it as a dimorphic male of *D. furcillatus*, such as we find in many Anthribidæ; its normal male com-

panion in my collection has eleven-jointed antennæ, as also has one specimen in the British Museum.

CEDIOCERA.

Diuro affinis, sed corpus esquamosum, prothorax sulcatus, antennæ 11-articulatæ, longiores, lineares, et coxæ anticæ separatæ. *Rostrum* apice angustum. *Elytra* canaliculata. *Femora* basi attenuata.

To these it may be added that the last three joints of the antennæ are much the longest; but I am not disposed to place much reliance on their relative length as a generic character. The females have the apical half of the rostrum much more slender than in *Diurus*.

Cediocera longicornis. (Pl. I. fig. 5.)

C. anguste elongata, fusco-ferruginea, regione suturali nigro-fusca; antennis in mare ad apicem abdominis extensis. Long. 13 lin.

Hab. Andaman.

Long and narrow, ferruginous brown, the sutural region dark brown; head with a shallow groove in the middle extending to the apex of the rostrum; antennæ extending to the apex of the abdomen, the basal joint pyriform, the second to the seventh of equal length, the last three much, and gradually, longer; prothorax reticulate-punctate at the sides, especially near the base; elytra striate-punctate, the interstices raised; the tail very slender and nearly as long as the rest of the elytra; body beneath pitchy, smooth; legs slender; first joint of the tarsi nearly as long as the rest together.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. *Aporrhapis flexilis*, and first four joints of antenna.

Fig. 2. *Taphroderes filiformis*, and fore tibia and tarsus ('Annals,' Nov. 1872, ser. 4, vol. x. p. 319).

Fig. 3. *Carchares macer*.

Fig. 4. *Clada Waterhousei*, and first three joints of antenna.

Fig. 5. *Cediocera longicornis* (the antennæ are too short).

Fig. 6. *Barsenis fulvipes*, and first three joints of antenna.

Fig. 7. *Eugeusis nigripennis*, and maxillary and labial palpi.

Fig. 8. *Selasia pulchra*, and three joints of antenna.

Fig. 9. *Doryagus talpa*, and fore tibia and tarsus.

Fig. 10. *Telethrus ebeninus*, distal part of fore tibia and the tarsus ('Annals,' Jan. 1882, ser. 5, vol. ix. p. 29).

Fig. 11. *Exapineus politus*, and distal part of fore tibia and the tarsus (*loc. cit.* p. 34).